BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month	$10 00
" 3 months	20 00
" 6 months	40 00
Weekly paper, 3 months	10 00
" 6 months	20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1865 NO. 98.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$5 00	One week	$30 00
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	60 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	90 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	240 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

THE LOCAL'S COLUMN.

We believe that according to generally received history this little world on which we have all found a temporary lodgment, has been rolling almost six thousand years. We read of a golden age, a silver age, an iron age, an age of brass, and of the dark ages. During all these ages we have had preachers, teachers and prophets—even the Son of God has left his high abodes and come down to sojourn for a season upon earth; and in these latter days we have had editors and newspapers also. We have contributed money and sent missionaries to the heathen. The printing presses have groaned under the burden of millions of tracts, and the Gospel has been sent into nearly all parts of the known world.—Notwithstanding all this who will undertake to say that the world is now any better than it was while Noah was building the Ark? Human nature has ever been the same in all climes, and through all ages, and human nature is desperately wicked. So it has always been, so it is now, and so it will ever be. We preach peace, and practice war. Like a finger board we point others to the road we never take ourselves. The inventive genius of the world has ever been busily engaged in the production of implements of destruction. He who discovers something to promote health and longevity, and to benefit life, generally dies poor; while he who invents some death-dealing engine amasses wealth. We talk of the wild beasts as savage and cruel, but man excels them all in these qualities. The world—we mean the people in the world—will be wicked and corrupt, until the final fires shall have consumed its impurities, and when this is done, our opinion is that there will be but a small speck of it left to float upon the ocean of space.

AFFAIRS IN THE MOUNTAINS.—A friend in McDowell county writes us that there is much excitement there, the trans-mountain robbers having become a perfect terror. They have made several descents into the coves and valleys and carried off and destroyed a great deal of property. He says it is reported that two robbers who were captured a short time since were shot in the Catawba river, while on their way to Morganton, under guard. He writes:

"Last week some five men descended the Ridge to Turky Cove, took three head of horses (or mules) from Joe Reid and one from J. Coxe. On Saturday nine came down and presented themselves at Dr. Young's, and carried off four horses, fine clothes, &c. They visited J. M. Greenlee's place, occupied only by negroes, and took five horses and mules, and ransacked the house. Capt. Neil, of Gen. McElroy's staff, was robbed by them of $3,000, hat, coat and pistol. They then called on Reid again, and cleaned him out. The nine were mostly formerly members of the 29th Regiment."

THE CHATHAM R. R. COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chatham R. R. Company was held in Raleigh on the 2nd inst., Geo. W. Mordecai in the chair. The following were elected Directers: K. P. Battle, Geo. W. Mordecai, Hon. J. M. Morehead, Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Col. J. M. Heck, Thos. Webb, and Elias Bryan.

At a meeting of the Directers held on the same day, K. P. Battle was elected President. W. W. Vass is Treasurer of the Company.

Beef sold in our market on Saturday morning at $4 per pound. Bad weather has prevented almost everything from coming to market for the past week. Country people and strangers from a distance frequently tell us it is a mystery to them how the people of Raleigh live. It is rather a mystery to ourselves.

MONEY MARKET.—We believe gold is selling here at from 65 to 70. Bank bills from 8 to 12. Fundable State Treasury notes 2½ to 3. We wish some of our money dealers would furnish us daily, or two or three times a week, with a statement of the money and stock market—about all the market we have now.

The ordinance prohibiting the opening of any bar room in the City upon Sunday is a very good one, but some folks don't like it. We met an old gentleman yesterday in search of a dram, who thought it was a "hard case to soak a follow Saturday night, and dry him up on Sunday."

A BAD RUN.—Six Yankees who had made their escape from the Salisbury prison were re-arrested near Fayetteville a few days ago, and brought to this place on Saturday last. We presume they had not heard of the exchange going on, and the consequence is they are "set back" for a short time.

The following receipt may be found valuable. We have never known it tried, but it will do no harm if it does no good:

The skin of a boiled egg applied to a bile will draw off the matter and relieve the soreness in a few hours.

Our people at the present juncture require a tonic—something to cheer, stimulate and enliven.—*Ch. Bulletin.*

If our friend of the *Bulletin* is in want of a tonic we would advise about two quarts of "new dip" slightly diluted with water. If bought from a retailer or a speculator no water need be added, as it will be found to contain enough.

DEEP RIVER TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—Captain B. P. Williamson having resigned the office of Director, Henry A. London, Esq., has been elected in his place.

We learn that the Company has commenced the repair of the dams and locks on Deep River, and will prosecute it with vigor.

The Wadesborough *Argus* learns that about 1,500 sick and wounded soldiers, from Florence and Charleston, had arrived at Cheraw, S. C., and the ladies of that place had appealed to the people of Anson County for provisions and delicacies for their use.

The Charlotte *Bulletin* says they are having a "spell of flat-boat weather" in that section.—Perhaps it may enable the authorities to put afloat some of the products of the highland Navy Yard.

The Editor of the Milton *Chronicle* says that if he can do the Southern cause no good he will do it no harm. We believe him, and he might have added the Northern cause, also. Imbecility is not very damaging to any cause.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—B. F. Grady—Exchange Broker, Raleigh, N. C.

W. F. Askew, & Co.—Negroes at auction.

See notice of the Chief Engineer of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad; also notice of W. E. Peirce, Captain and A. Q. M.

DESERTER SHOT.—The Winston *Sentinel* of the 2nd instant says:

The artful deserter, well known throughout this community, by the name of Dial, accompanied by a young man purporting to be from Raleigh, by the name of Fann or Fant, was arrested in the Northern portion of this county, on Sunday last, and both shot. The circumstances, as we learn, are these. The party was closed upon while in the house of a friend and their surrender demanded, which was at first made, but subsequently, while yet in the house, both the parties sprung forward, one towards the door, the other the stair case, but instantly Capt. Williams, an officer on recruiting service in the community, who was in command of the guard, fired upon Dial, the ball taking effect in his left hip and penetrating, as it is supposed, around the bone and passing out near the groin. Instantly turning he fired upon the other man, Fann, the ball penetrating his bowels, and is believed to have inflicted a mortal wound.

It is a fact much to be regretted that in this county a good deal of bad conduct is being carried on by evil disposed persons.

It has become a common occurence for the stage coach, on the High Point road, to be attacked, and any deserter that might be on transportation, turned loose. And the houses of a number of persons have been entered and their fire arms taken. Madness seems to rule the hour. The Legislature increased the corps of civil officers in the county, but the civil law seems to have lost its potency.

[From the Christian Observer.]

"PARTING."

"Good-bye Edmund," softly, sadly,
Does the wife her parting speak,
While the pearly tears like rain-drops,
Course adown her palid cheek.
"Good-bye darling"—on the threshhold,
Still the "soldier-husband" lingers,
Pressing kisses on the pale lips,
Clasping close the clay-cold fingers.

"I must go, mine own beloved,
Kiss me once more ere I leave;
You will for your absent husband
Pray, each morn and noon and eve."
On the doorstep stands she watching—
Watching his retreating form,
Praying softly, "Heavenly Father,
Shield him, guard him from all harm.

Then about her daily duties,
Dreary-hearted does she go,
Her once bright eyes dull with weeping,
And her footsteps sad and slow.
But at last there comes a letter,
Cheerful, loving, in its tone,
Filling for a time with sunshine,
The poor heart so sad and lone.

After battle! how she trembles
As the list of Killed she reads;
And for those who've lost *their* loved ones,
How her tender bosom bleeds.
Then she sees *his* name—her Edmund's:
"Oh my God!" with anguish spoken,
Are the words—wrung from a heart,
Hopeful *once*—*now* crushed and broken.

God of battles! grant we pray thee,
That this warfare soon may cease,
O'er our now distracted country,
Sway the olive branch of Peace,
Let there be no more sad partings—
No more shedding precious blood,
Then shall nations sing rejoicing,
"Truly, truly God is good."

GRACE GARLAND.

Clark County, Va.

FOR RENT,

FOR THE YEAR 1865, A COMFORTABLE FAMILY Residence, with five (5) rooms, fire places in each, and with a large garden, large yard, kitchen, smoke house, &c. The residence is of brick, in good condition, and conveniently situated in this City.

Apply to G. C. TAYLOR.

March 1-tf Field & Fireside office.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE ADJUtant G J BANKS as a candidate for Major in the 1st Regiment of the Home Guards at its next organization. MANY HOME GUARDS.

March 1-3t*

FOR RENT

A FINE STORE HOUSE, ON FAYETTEVILLE St. with dwelling above, side passage and all admirably arranged, for rent for the balance of the year.

Feb 16-tf Apply to G M BARRON.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Later From the North.

RICHMOND, March 3.—Northern papers of the 1st received.

A letter from Hatcher's Run, 25th, says we are now under marching orders, having received instructions to be ready to move at a moment's notice. We expect to have another tilt for the possession of the South Side Railroad, and look for a heavy engagement.

Gen. Meade left Washington Monday night on his way to the front.

Tennessee has ratified the new State Constitution.

A letter from Varina in the "Herald" relative to Gen. Singleton says that neither by word nor deed does he permit the nature or extent of his mission to transpire. The "National Intelligencer" says we have reason to believe he has gone to Richmond, not upon private business, but to see what may be done by him to bring about peace.

Gold 201.

European advices to the 15th received. News unimportant.

The Confederate steamer *Olinde* was last heard from at Copenhagen. She put into Ferril, Spain, on the 4th and was still there on the 10th.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, March 3.—There are no new movements on these lines. The condition of the ground is such as to preclude the possibility of early action, though the enemy may attempt a move any moment.

All quiet for the last three days.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, March 3.—The Senate passed House bill to change the mode of filling vacancies among officers in companies, battalions and regiments in the army; also House bill authorising the promotion of officers—provides for distinguished valor and skill, or for competency and general merit; also passed Senate bill relieving from duty in hospitals all stewards and other male employees between the ages of 18 and 45 who have not been disabled or declared unfit for service.

The House adopted a resolution to adjourn, with the consent of the Senate, on Wednesday, the 8th—yeas 31, nays 26.

The Committee of conference on the currency bill has been discharged from further consideration of the subject, which is equivalent to its rejection.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION.—RATIFIED THE 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1865.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor whenever he deems it expedient may re-organize the Guard for Home Defence, by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty-four men rank and file to each company: *Provided, however*, that if there are not sixty home guards in any one county, that such number as may be shall be incorporated into a company. The said companies when so consolidated shall have the privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies, and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates under the same rules and regulations as other non-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whilst so serving their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may in like manner cause two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated, said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated, not more than ten companies. The rank and file shall elect their field officers, and all field officers who shall not be elected their commissions shall be suspended and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of An act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence, ratified 7th of July 1863, there shall be exempt one commissioner to each county appointed under An Act entitled An Act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army, the attorny general, solicitors for the several circuits and counties, county trustees, county surveyors physicians of five years practice, one editor to a newspaper and necessary compositors and employees to be certified on oath by the editor, mail carriers, professors in colleges, and teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have, twenty scholars, the necessary skilled operators in factories and foundaries, regular public millers, and blacksmith's and wheel-wrights who have established shops, regular public tanners and shoemakers, and one overseer of the poor of each county: *Provided*, all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades and was employed in the same prior to first of January, 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time, except public millers who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged unless it shall appear that owners of mills have turned off their millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not to be exempt: *Provided*, that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to the Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and *Provided further*, that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE late JAMES G. FARRELL, dec'd, on the 27th inst., all the perishable property belonging to the estate consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles. P. FERRELL,

March 4-dopw3w. Admr.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 10, 1864.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 17th, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No 8.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

Hdq'rs Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 9

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the issue of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transpotation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:

Feb 23-d3tw2t E. J. HARDING, *Adjutant*

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in out charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business: and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 56 feet, cottage sty'e, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—swithout rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing

Jan 12-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

SHOVELS, AXES, PLOWS, IRON, &c.

5 DOZEN LONG HANDLE SHOVELS.
10 do Cast Steel Axes.
4 do do do Hilling Hoes.
6 do Grindstones, medium size.
3 do No. 0 Plows, one horse.
5 do No. 11 do do
4 do No. 60 do do
1 do No. 2 two horse Livingston Plows.
1200 do Plow Points, Landsides and Bolts.
250 pounds Horse Shoes.
300 do do do Nail Rods.

All kinds of Plantation and Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Band Iron, Bolt Iron, Spiders, Ovens, Lids, Wagon Boxes, &c., at SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.'S,

March 3-3t* Raleigh, N. C.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,

Feb 21-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

1865. Counting-House 1865

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thu'day	Friday	Sat'day
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEB				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
MAR.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	1	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
APRL							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
JUNE				1	2	3	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thu'day	Friday	Sat'day
JULY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
SEPT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
NOV				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
DEC'R						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Lieut T C JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquartes on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj S C STRINGFELLOW, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W R PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquasters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James O. Farrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

P. FERRELL,

Feb 23-w6t Administrator.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BECOME ADMINIStratrix of W. J. Lougee, dec'd, at Febr'y session, 1865, of Wake County Court, hereby warns all the creditors of the dec'd to present their claims for payment to me or Augustus L. Lougee, of Raleigh.

March 3-d&w3t CAROLINE F. LOUGEE

Office Chief Quartermaster, C S A
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, Feb. 27th 1865.

ALL CONTRACTORS WITH MAJ W. W. PEARCE, for leather and shoes will without delay send to this Office any they may have on hand, marked to the undersigned.

Feb 28-d1wwlt R H HOOKER, Maj. and Chief Q. M.

DR. B. F ARRINGTON,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF the Mouth and Throat.

Office, at Exchange Hotel. Residence on Hillsboro st.

Feb 28-tf Raleigh N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper by mail should give the present office, county and State in full, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $5 00 for every insertion.

From Wilmington.

The *State Journal* of yesterday contains numerous extracts from "*The Herald of the Union*," a paper started since the occupation of Wilmington by the Federals, dated March 2nd It is printed with the material of the *Carolinian*, but no name appears. Among the advertisements is a card from O. S. Baldwin, Broadway, N. Y., to his former patrons at Wilmington, &c., and an appeal from Geo. Myers in behalf of the Union prisoners returning through Wilmington.

General orders, No. 1, announces that General J. M. Schofield assumes command of the District of North Carolina, headquarters in the field. Other general orders announce the appointment of Provost Marshals, Post Commanders, &c.

Special Orders, No. 18, assigns Brig. Gen. Jos. R. Hawley to the command of the District of Wilmington, "which will embrace all the territory under military control in rear of the army operating from Cape Fear river as a base."—"Gen. Hawley will be responsible for the protection of the Depot at Wilmington, Cape Fear Harbor and the line of railroad in rear of the army. He will also perform the duties of Provost Marshal General for the district under his command."

Provost Marshals are authorized to administer the oath to such persons as desire to take it, and "loyal" persons will be permitted to carry on their business, everything to be governed by the same rules and regulations as have been applied to Savannah and other captured towns.

The theatre has been opened and Miss Eloise Bridges and other "stars" were announced to appear.

Stores and shops have to be closed at 7 P. M., and no one is allowed to sell liquor to soldiers under severe penalties.

There are movements of general officers and troops that induce the belief that a great battle may be fought somewhere in this State within the next few weeks, or it may be days. The enemy are supposed to be advancing somewhere beyond Fayetteville, but at this writing we are without any satisfactory news as to Sherman's whereabouts. Nor are we any better posted as to the movements or intentions of the enemy about Wilmington and Newbern. There was a report here, on Saturday, of the presence of a heavy force at Core Creek, fifteen miles below Kinston, but as yet there is no comfirmation of the rumor.

The ruling idea on both sides seems to be to concentrate for a final death-struggle, and we shall not be surprised if the next great battle is fought in Wake or some of the adjoining or neighboring counties We do not write to alarm any one, but such, from the lights before us, is our honest conviction.

Public Meeting.

It is announced that a public meeting will be held in this City, on Thursday next, the 9th inst., for the purpose of raising supplies for the army. Surely those of our citizens who have a surplus will not withhold meat and bread from needy soldiers. We fear however, that there are a great many unsatisfied appetites out of the army, for it is well known that in many counties of the State corn and meat cannot be had for gold and silver.

It is to be hoped the meeting will be largely attended.

Abstruse Philosophy.

We don't know that there is much difference between abstruse philosophy and metaphysics, and the best definition for both is that given by a Scotchman, to wit: When one dinna ken what he is saying himself, and those listening to him dinna ken what he says.

Still there is a great deal of abstruse philosophy in the world. The wily old politician has a store of it. He looks thoughtful, as though deeply impressed with the great importance of national affairs. He sees a "crisis approaching," but his thoughts are too profound for further utterance. His lips are compressed, and his countenance is stern, grave, and almost rigid. His whole air is peculiarly dignified. People say he is wrestling with mighty thoughts, and they hurry to put him in some high position where his mouth can be unsealed and words of wisdom permitted to flow therefrom But if he speaks at all, it is only to deal in generalities. He is an abstruse philosopher, and the people greedily take in his abstruse philosophy. They "dinna ken" what he says, but their mystification only adds to their admiration of the great man. They feel that his words are words of wisdom, merely because they cannot understand them.

The doctor, too, after he has obtained a reputation, frequently becomes an abstruse philosopher. He goes to your bedside—feels your pulse—looks at your tongue—then looks thoughtfully down upon the carpet—propabably counting the figures in it. By way of emphasis, he sometimes gives his head a slight shake. You feel at once that he is deeply impressed with the importance of your case, and that his science in fathoming the abstruse depths of your disease. His abstruse philosophy at length reveals itself in the shape of a small bit of paper with certain abstruse hieroglyphics marked upon it, which you are directed to take to the drug store, and then take what the druggist sends you.

But the lawyer has probably more abstruse philosophy than any one else—we mean the old lawyer whose reputation has been already established. You go to him to state your case. The first sign of his abstruse philosophy is to very carefully, and in a very dignified manner, stick his pen behind his ear, or with great gravity lay it down close by the side of his inkstand, as he abstrusely says to you, "Proceed." You commence your narration. He slightly, and very stiffy inclines his head, resting it very lightly upon the tips of the two first fingers of his hand. He is then in an abstruse listening position.—The dignified air he has assumed almost awes you, but it greatly increases your confidence in him; for you feel satisfied that his abstruse knowledge is grasping and unraveling the knotty case you are presenting. He then abstrusely skims over certain statutes of William and Mary, of Queen Elizabeth, &c., and probably comes down to the modern times of George III:, as bearing upon your case. His abstruse philosophy, in this time, has loosened your purse strings, and much diminished his abstruseness, but only to add to your abstruse confidence in his great ability.

We might pursue the theme much further. We might show how the preacher, being so learned in the lore of the Bible, becomes merely a cold reasoner, a dogmatic disputant and phlegmatic metaphysician—in other words, an abstruse philosopher. We might show that even our judges, as a natural consequence of their position, often become abstruse philosophers, it being their business to draw to the finest points the questions of law—cold, hard, dry, rigid law, that must not be bent by any extraneous circumstances, nor swerved from the straight, direct line of their action, no matter who is pierced thereby.

And lastly: The Editor, when he has nothing to write about, puts on his garb of abstruse philosophy, and with great dignity intimates—only intimates, mind you—that he has some very important matters to communicate in a few days—that he is awaiting further developements, and does not like to tell what he now knows, until he can reveal all. Of course, his paper is looked for with great anexiety for the next few days, and the Editor is considered a great man. His abstruse philosiphy has served his turn, and in the course of a few days he finds something to relieve him from his dilemma, and it is all right. He obtains the reputation of having looked further into a mill stone than any one else, and he and his paper are popular.

Our readers are indebted to our abstruse philosophy for this article.

WAR NEWS.

FROM FAYETTEVILLE.

Fayetteville is becoming a military point of considerable interest, as it is thought Sherman will attempt to reach that town.

We copy the following items from the *Telegraph* of Friday:

FROM THE FRONT.

A letter from a trustworthy source, written at Cheraw, on Tuesday night, says the most definite information that can be obtained is to the effect that Sherman is in the vicinity with three army corps. They divided at Lynch's Creek, one corps, the left wing, taking the Tiller's Ferry road towards Cheraw; while the others crossed lower down. Skirmishing was going on all day on the 28th, near Thompson's Creek, 4 miles from the town. Prisoners were being brought in in small squads. Our cavalry were holding the enemy in check Troops were being sent out to reinforce those already at Thompson's Creek. We have some additional information concerning numbers and movements of troops &c., which we do not deem it prudent to publish. The probabilities are that a heavy battle has been already fought. It may have been delayed by our Generals, for the purpose of a more thorough concentration of forces, though this is uncertain.

AXES WANTED.

We call attention to the advertisement of Major Taylor, for 100 axes. It is absolutely astonishing that a mere hint is not sufficient to bring in the requisite number within twenty-four hours. These axes are very important to the successful defence of Fayetteville, and we do hope our citizens will furnish them without delay. As a matter of convenience to parties who may not wish to walk to the Arsenal, we will take pleasure in receiving any axes that may be left at our office, and will deliver them to Major Taylor.

RETICENCE REQUESTED.

It is the wish of the Government, and very properly, that extreme caution should be exercised by the newspapers in regard to what they publish touching movements in the Carolinas. We assure our readers that it is not the wish of the Government to conceal anything from them, but to prevent, if possible, the Yankee forces in Wilmington and South Carolina from learning anything of the movements of each other.—Their means of communication are very limited and uncertain, and it is our policy not to make any improvement for them. We hope the position of affairs will be so materially changed in a few days as to enable us to dispense with this reticence. We will state, in addition, that all our information, thus far, is of an encouraging character.

IMPRESSMENT OF HORSES.

The necessity that has compelled the military authorities to impress, temporarily, a number of horses in this County, should be cheerfully submitted to by our people. We are surprised that there should be any complaint, or any murmuring against the officers charged with this duty. They are only doing what the emergency requires of them; they are not trying to oppress any one; and we trust all who are called on to contribute their little to the cause will yield a prompt compliance. A man gives up his son to face hardships and brave the tempests of battle—why should he become excited because he is called on to give up a *horse*?

YANKEE PRISONERS.

Eight Yankee escaped prisoners, mostly officers, were captured on the outskirts of the city last night. They say they escaped from Charlotte. They were captured by Co. B., Maj. Rencher's Battalion of Detailed Men, Lt. McKenzie being in charge of the company.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG.

We have received Richmond and Petersburg papers of Thursday, March 2nd, but they contain but little news. The *Express* says:

We have no change to note in the military situation around this city. Comparative quiet reigned throughout the whole extent of our lines yesterday, and even in the vicinity of the anticipated scene of hostilities, but little actual hostility is apparent. The opposing armies are completely mud-bound—unable to move—able only to watch each other. The advent of March may bring a change in the weather, and with it a rapid improvement of the roads. Its warm sun and high winds, may soon dry the mud that covers the ground, and open the way for the great campaign, which is destined to surpass all its predecessors in importance. That it will commence early, no one can doubt. It would have commenced ere now but for the intervention of the rain.

The usual artillery practice on our left has been discontinued during the last two days.

The *Dispatch* has the following:

The mud keeps everything at a stand-still in the armies before Richmond and Petersburg—Grant still holds a heavy force at Hatcher's run, ready to launch in the direction of the South side road on the return of the first dry weather

We stated on yesterday that the enemy, in heavy force, believed to be mostly cavalry, were advancing up the Valley towards Staunton—As yet we have received no official information on the subject of their advance.

General Singleton and Judge Hughes, the Yankee commercial agents, and not peace commissioners, have arrived in the city, and are stopping at the Spotswood Hotel.

NEDERAL ACCOUNT OF THE OCCUPATION OF WILMINGTON.

The following are the official accounts of the occupation of Wilmington by the Federal forces:

FORTRESS MONROE, VIRGINIA,
Feb. 24—10 p. m.

To Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point:

Our troops entered Wilmington on the morning of the 22d inst.

After the evacuation of Fort Anderson, Gen. Schofield directed Cox to follow its garrison towards Wilmington, while Terry followed Hoke on the east side of the river. The latter took up a new line four miles from Wilmington, but was so closely pressed by Terry that he could send no troops to the west side. On that side the rebels made a stand behind Town Creek, but on the 20th, Cox crossed his troops below them on a flat boat, attacked them in the rear and routed them, taking two guns and three hundred prisoners.

On the 21st, Cox pushed to the Brunswick river, opposite Wilmington, where the bridges were on fire, and on his arrival they began burning the cotton and rosin in the city, and left it that night.

Our captures, including Fort Anderson, amount to about seven hundred prisoners and thirty guns.

Citizens state that the rebels burned one thousand bales of cotton and fifteen thousand barrels of rosin.

The Union feeling showed itself quite strongly in the city.

Terry followed Hoke northward.

C B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant Colonel, Aid-de-Camp and Brevet Brigadeir General.

Another account gives the following about the entrance of the city:

When daylight dawned on the morning of the 22d, a line of skirmishers from the various regiments was sent out and advanced rapidly, meeting with no resistance. The various brigades soon followed in the line of battle, all eager and expectant for the assault to be ordered, but not a shot was fired to oppose them, and in a few minutes the truth was discovered. The enemy had evacuated their works and abandoned the city, and it only remained for our troops to march in and take possession.

At 9 o'clock, General Terry, accompanied by his staff and body guard, entered the city, with its stores of supplies, etc.

The extent of our captures is not yet known, but they must be very large, as the rebel forces in their retreat were so hardly pressed as in all probability to be able to destroy comparatively very little, fearing it would lead prematurely to the detection of their evacuation.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
CAPE FEAR RIVER, February 22, 1865.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that Wilmington has been evacuated and is in the possession of our troops. After the evacuation of Fort Anderson, I pushed forward the gunboats up as far as the water would permit. The army pushed up at the same time on the right and left flanks of the river. After sounding and buoying out the middle ground at Big island, I succeeded in getting the gunboats over, and opened fire on Fort Strong, the work commanding the principal obstructions, where the rebels had also sunk a large steamer, the North Eastern. Our fire soon drove the rebels away from the fort.—Now and then they would fire a shot, one of which struck the Sassacus below water-mark, and set her to leaking badly. She was struck once or twice more, but met with no loss of men. That night (the 20th) the rebels sent down two hundred floating torpedoes, but I had a strong force of picket boats out, and the torpedoes were sunk with musketry. One got in the wheel of the Osceola, and blew her wheel-house to pieces, and knocked her head-bulk in-board, and there was no damage to the hull. Some of the vessels picked up the torpedoes with their torpedo nets

The next morning I spread two fishing nets across the river. Yesterday evening, General Ames, with his division, moved within a short distance of the fort, and had a sharp encounter with the rebels. On hearing the musketry and seeing where our troops were, I opened a rapid fire on the fort and all along the enemy's line.—The fort responded with three or four shots, but was soon silenced. This morning we heard that General Terry was within their works, and the road was clear to Wilmington. The Montauk could not get across the shoals without lightening, which was a work of some labor. I had the pleasure of placing the flag on Fort Strong, and at 12 o'clock noon to-day we all fire a salute of thirty-five guns, this being the anniversary of Washington's birthday.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

SPEECH FROM GEN. TOOMBS.

The following report of a speech of Hon. Robert Toombs is from an Augusta paper of a late date:

Substance of the Remarks of Hon. Robert Toombs at the City Hall, February 16, 1865.

In response to an announcement in the city papers, a large auditory assembled at the City Hall yesterday afternoon to listen to the remarks of this distinguished orator and statesman, upon the state of the country. Mr. Toombs spoke in substance as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I come before you at the request of some of you to take counsel with you in reference to the state of the country. A large portion of the country has been overrun; and is liable to be overrun again. Despondency pervades army and people to a great extent. It becomes us to determine what shall be done.

Four years ago he had counselled resistance. Many a bright eye and heaving bosom that greeted him then, are now cold in the grave, but with all the lights before him, he would say to-day, onward with the revolution. Though thousands are dead, and many are despondent, thousands yet live, willing and able to carry forward the great work. There was some doubt four years ago, about the correctness of the principles upon which the revolution was based, but the enemy has thrown off the mask. The question to-day is not whether you shall own slaves, but whether you shall yourself be slaves. With such an issue, if the prospect was ten times more gloomy, he would say—strike on—strike ever

There have been blunders and errors—but where everything that is dear to us and to posterity is at stake, is it not worth the best energies of all to make a renewed and vigorous effort to save the empire?

The great principle of this contest is—have we a right to change or alter our political condition at our will. This being the question, we cannot abandon it if we would.

When we sent the Commissioners, who have just returned from Old Point Comfort, these three distinguished gentleman met the Federal authorities in good faith, and were told by Lincoln we have settled your rights of property, and are ready to receive your submission.

If any are base enough to desire peace on such terms let them go to the enemy. Shall we not rather tell him, as we tell our people to-day, on with the revolution.

We have a vast country—extending through every variety of soil—it is too big to be held by any hostile power. He may run over it—despoil it—but he can hold no part of it if the people are true—beyond the reach of his rifles. He may steal negroes, and rob women of their household comforts, but farther than that he cannot go. After sweeping over our State, which he thought might have been prevented, the enemy did not even hold the graves of his dead.

Our bad management, and bad legislation are the great dangers that beset us. Men are outraged almost as much where the enemy has not been, as where he has been. The great cause of desertion, and discontent, are the oppressive and unconstitutional exactions of the government.

When the war commenced it was worth a premium to get into the ranks. Everywhere everybody wanted to go. Many were rejected. Those who went, were allowed to go under men of their choice, and these men stepped from the cars in Virginia and swept the veterans of the United States army before them.

After the adoption of the conscript law he had not seen an adult volunteer, and the war spirit had gradually subsided. He was gratified to see from the crowd, before him, (many of whom are in the service,) and from the returns of the late elections, that all the people are not dead yet.

The Constitution gives the power to command the last arm and the last dollar, to sustain the public defences, and there is no excuse for the plundering schemes adopted—forcing the people to hide their supplies to keep from being robbed of them.

There is plenty of money. He observed that a small mistake of $400,000,000 had just been discovered, and yet the common soldiers had not been paid in a year, and if a soldier wants corn he must "press it." No army in the world can be preserved under such management. Hungry men will become demoralized. This is your country—your cause—and you must look to the cause of evils that beset us, and remedy them We must begin at the very root of the evil, and apply the true remedy. He was aware that this is delicate ground. A bad captain makes a bad company and the same rule applies to those in high places. If they are incompetent or derelict—off with their heads—so much for Buckingham.

He would imitate the great Athenian orator, and say not one word that was not in behalf of his country. He had no personal feelings in a cause involving the destiny of the country.

The great mistake has been in making mere machines of our soldiers, for on this principle the enemy has more machines than we have. It is the high morale, and invincible prowess of a people who feel an invidual interest in the cause, that makes an army invincible.

The conscript system has worked out. We have tried it three years, and it should be changed. You cannot expect a man 35 or 40 years of age to be dragged out of his home by a stripling, who has got a stripe on, by virtue of a rich father, and be put in the barracks, with lousy vagabonds, and then dragged off to a camp of instruction to be mustered in. It degrades and embitters a man who has true manliness in him, to be thrust thus into the service.

Our currency is gone. We have refused to learn from the history of the past, and to shun the impracticable follies of others. But the failure of the currency does not destroy our means of defence. We issue $500,000, and if we waste it, it didn't cost much, and we have still got the country, and are as strong as we were the day Sumter fell.

Some one here made some disturbance, and a voice said—"put him out." Oh no, said the speaker, with one of his impressive smiles, put no man out for expressing his opinions in a free country. He had himself said so many things that people didn't like, that he was very tolerant of the sayings of others.

With all the abuses, we are stronger to-day than we were at first. We could not then arm fifty thousand, and had not thirty cannon. Now we have about fifty thousand on our rolls and means to arm them.

We have resources enough to whip forty Yankee nations if we could call back the spirit of our departed heroes. We must properly regard the liberty of the citizen, and the right of property. We must dispense with the petty posts which are established everywhere, and thus increase our armies. They are here in Warrenton, Washington, everywhere with a crowd of able-bodied men helping enrolling officers and cow drivers—doing little but distress the wives of those in the field, eating out their substance or robbing them.

The citizen of England feels that his domicil is secure and sacred. Give this security to property here. Let every man feel that he is not to be robbed, under the various protexts for seizure—and they will fight for their country to the death.

He was sure that Georgians and Tennesseans and Kentuckians and Louisianians, and all other true patriots—though they have lost all, and whose homes are occupied by the enemy will enjoin the sentiment—on with the revolution.

Mr. Toombs closed amid the cheers of the audience after speaking about 45 minutes. Gen. Smith and Williams, who were on the stand, were called for but did not respond.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN RALEIGH.—It is proposed that a public meeting be held in this City on Thursday, the 9th instant, to take into consideration the means necessary to be resorted to properly to provide for the support of our noble army in the field, in the present emergency, and such other matters of public and pressing importance, as may present themselves to the meeting for consideration. The citizens of the City.—Wake county, and the surrounding country generally are earnestly requested to attend. Let all, laying aside all partisan feeling, come prepared to lay their offerings on the altar of their country. 1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

W. & W. RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER and SUPT.
MAGNOLIA, N. C., March 2, 1865.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON BUSINESS CONnected with this company should be addressed to the undersigned at this place, until further notice.

All accounts for services rendered, or property purchased, claims of every kind must be immediately rendered to the superintendent here.

Claims will be settled as fast as funds can be received for that purpose.

Those neglecting this notice must take all risk and loss on the present currency.

All accounts for wood, timber, negro hire and materials of every kind made since 1861 will be paid in the present currency only.

Negro bonds or accounts for negro hire for the current year will be paid in currency as soon as funds can be received from the Government for that purpose.

S. L. FREEMONT,
March 6-6t Chief Engineer and Supt.

NEGRO AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, THE 7TH INSTANT, AT 12 o'clock, we will sell at auction 20 likely Negroes. Among them is a first rate Seamstress, Ironer and Washer. The others are Men Boys and Girls, and all are number one Negroes, and sold for no fault.

March 6-3t W. F. ASKEW & CO.

Post Quartermaster Office C. S. A.
Raleigh March 6th 1865.

PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THIS DEpartment are requested to forward them without delay through the agents contracting the indebtedness, in order that certified accounts may be given for the same.

W. E. PEIRCE.
March 6-d6t Capt. & A. Q. M.

B. F. GRADY.

EXCHANGE BROKER,

(Late of Wilmington, N. C.)
RALEIGH N. C.

DEALER IN STOCKS AND BONDS, STERLING Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold and Silver Coin &c. Office in the store of L. E. Heartt, Esq., No. 13, Fayetteville street, Heartt & Iredell's old stand.

March 6-4t*

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.

At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 2-tf

FOR RENT.

I HAVE TWO OR THREE GOOD COMFORTABLE ROOMS to rent, suitable for lodging rooms. Also a good STORE ROOM, with back room, containing a fireplace, attached. I can also furnish SNACKS of Ham and Eggs and such other things as the market will afford. A good BAR ROOM attached.

Apply at the old "Pepper Stand," corner of Wilmington and Harget Street. March 1-d6t

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.